Please add new claims 28-30 as shown in the Clean Version of Claim Changes.

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-22 and 24-27 have been pending in the application, of which all have been rejected. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdrawn the rejection(s) and objection(s) in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

New claims 28-30 are added. These claims each depend from independent claim 1. An Amendment Transmittal Letter together with the requisite fee for 1 new dependent claims ($18) is submitted herewith by check.

Claim 1 is amended. However, the amendment to this claim merely re-emphasizes the novel features of the claimed invention. The Scope of the original claim has not changed and remains the same.

In the Action, the Examiner objected to the drawings under 37 C. F. R. 1.84 (p) (5) because Figure 8 is allegedly not mentioned in the description. Figure 8 is deleted from the drawings. In view of the foregoing explanation, the objection to the drawings is submitted as overcome without need for amendment of any particular drawing or amendment to the specification.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U. S. C. § 103 SUMMARY OF § 103 REJECTIONS

Claims 1, 10, 14 and 19-21 were rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103 (a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5, 171, 938) in view of Wessels et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5, 614, 319) and Harada (U.S. Patent No. 5, 118, 905). Claims 2, 12, 15, 16, 22 and 25-27 were rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) and Mori (U.S. Patent No. 4, 638, 114). Claims 4 and 6 were rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103 (a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels

(previous cite) and Harada (previous cite) as applied to claim l above, and further in view of Sass (U. S. Patent No. 4, 552, 989). Claims 5 and 7 were rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels (previous cite), Harada (previous cite), and Sass (previous cite) as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Ijff et al. (U.S. 4, 358, 636). Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unlpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels (previous cite) and Harada (previous cite) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Martin (U.S. Patent No. 3, 334, 177). Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U. S. C. 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite), in view of Wessels (previous cite), Harada (previous cite), and Mori (previous cite) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Martin (previous cite). Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels (previous cite) and Harada (previous cite) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Peterson (U. S. Patent No. 5, 354, 954). Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels (previous cite), Harada (previous cite) and Mori (previous cite) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Peterson (previous cite). Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels (previous cite), Harada (previous cite), and Mori (previous cite) as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Sass (previous cite). Claim 18 was rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Katsumata (previous cite), in view of Wessels (previous cite), Harada (previous cite) Mori (previous cite), and Sass (previous cite) as applied to claim 17 above and further in view of Ijff (previous cite). Claim 24 was rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 103 (a) as allegedly unpatentable over

Katsumata (previous cite) in view of Wessels (previous cite), Harada (previous cite) and Mori (previous cite) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Sass (previous cite).

The claimed invention is patentably distinct from Katsumata et al. According to Applicants, Katsumata discloses a non-electrically conductive insulation layer (112) provided around the center conductor (111), and an electrically-conductive shield layer (114) for an outer conductor. Unlike claims 1, 2, 16&22 Katsumata does not disclose the structure where the cables require a non-electrically conductive insulation layer provided around the outer conductor.

Claims 1, 2, 16 and 22 do not describe the structure including an electrical shield layer around an outer conductor. Applicants submit that the outer tape-shaped conductor of the claimed invention acts only as an outer conducting layer of a coaxial cable. Applicants further submit that the combination of the tape-shaped outer conductor wound tightly using a short pitch, indicating up to 0.5 mm for a finer coaxial element wire, or 45 degrees or more of a wrapping angle to an axis of the coaxial element wire as described in claim 2, prevents the generation of static electricity. Katsumata also discloses a drain wire (113) turned at least twice per meter (column 6, lines 29 and 30). Katsumata does not teach a wrapping angle of a ribbon-shaped conductor with respect to an axis of a coaxial element wire being 45 degrees or more as disclosed in the claimed invention. These are novel an unobvious differences between Katsumata and applicants' invention. Claims 1 and 16 were amended to include these novel features. No new matter was added and the amendment is supported by the originally submitted specification, drawings and claims. And, neither Wessels, Harada, Mori, Sass, Ijff, Martin or Peterson remedy the deficiencies of Katsumata with respect to the claimed invention.

Applicants also submit that the presently claimed invention is not made obvious by any combination of Katsumata with Wessels, Harada, Mori, Sass, Ijff, Martin or Peterson.

Applicants reference disclosures of the aforementioned patents in the amendment filed October 21, 2002. Moreover, there is nothing in these cited documents that would have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined the teachings of the cited art in any way that would render the claimed invention obvious. Hence, the asserted rejections over the alleged combinations of the cited art are overcome. Present independent claims 1, 2, 16 and 22, and the dependent claims thereon, are in condition for allowance.

New claims 28-30 were added to further detail the features introduced in claim 1. No new matter was added, and the new claims are supported by the originally submitted specification, drawings and claims. Therefore, new claims 28-30 also should be allowed.

* * * *

Applicants respectfully submit that this Amendment and the above remarks obviate the outstanding rejections and objections in this case, thereby placing the application in condition for immediate allowance. Allowance of this application is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner believes that a personal communication would expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

If any additional fees under 37 C. F. R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17 are due in connection with this filing, please charge the fees to Deposit Account No. 02-4300, Order No. 033035WC0231.

Respectfully submitted,
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MARKED UP VERSION OF CLAIM CHANGES

1. (Thrice Amended) A coaxial element wire, comprising:

a center conductor,

a non-electrically conductive insulation layer, provided around the center conductor, and in contact therewith having a thickness of 0.03mm or more and 0.15 mm or less[,] at a portion of the insulation layer where the thickness is smallest; and

[a first outer, ribbon-shaped conductor, obtained] an outer conductor, made by pressing a copper or copper alloy round wire into a flat form, without annealing after pressing, [the] to thereby provide a ribbon-shaped conductor [being spirally wrapped around said insulation layer] of a virtually rectangular cross-section with its four corners smoothed, and then

helically wrapping said ribbon-shaped conductor around said insulation layer with one long side thereof facing said insulation layer,

wherein a wrapping angle of said ribbon-shaped conductor with respect to an axis of said coaxial element wire is 45 degrees or more.

16. (Twice Amended) A method of making a coaxial element wire, comprising:

providing a center conductor;

providing a non-electrically conductive insulation layer around the center conductor, wherein the insulation layer has a thickness of 0.15 mm or less;

providing an outer conductor formed by pressing a copper or copper alloy round wire into a flat form, without annealing after pressing, to thereby provide a ribbon-shaped conductor; and

spirally wrapping the ribbon-shaped conductor, under a tension of at least 30% of the tensile strength of the ribbon-shaped conductor, around the insulation layer with one long side

thereof facing said insulation layer, wherein a wrapping angle of said ribbon-shaped conductor with respect to an axis of said coaxial element wire is 45 degrees ore more.